

NEW TINGITOIDEA (HEMIPTERA) IN THE
QUEENSLAND MUSEUM.

BY HENRY HACKER, F.E.S.

(PLATES VI.—X.)

THIRTEEN species and two genera are here presented as new, bringing the total number of described Australian species to forty-two. The distribution of several of the older genera has also been extended. *Phatnoma* and *Stephanitis*, previously known from the Oriental, Ethiopian, and Neotropical regions, *Compseuta* and *Paracopium*, previously known from the Oriental region, and *Gelchossa*, known from the Neotropical region, are now all recorded from the Australian region.

FAMILY TINGITIDÆ.

DIVISION CANTACADERARIA.

***Phatnoma cordata* n.sp.**

(Figure 9.)

Head long, narrowed in front, armed above with four porrect spines, which are arranged in two pairs, one before the other; bucculae long and narrow, extending in front of the head, reticulated; rostrum long, reaching to the apex of the third abdominal segment; antenniferous tubercles exteriorly convexly prolonged into a spine; eyes coarsely faceted, prominent; antennae long and slender; first segment thin at the extreme base, then suddenly incrassate and cylindrical; second segment shorter and less stout than the first; third segment filiform, long and very slender; fourth segment fusiform, as long as the first and second together. Pronotum somewhat depressed on the disc, narrowed and truncated in front; the lateral margins are strongly carinated and uniseriate; from the acute anterior angles the sides are shallowly convex for half their length, then more strongly convexly widened towards the base. Elytra very broad, cordate; somewhat convex along the suture, declivous to the outer margin of the discoidal area, then rising to the margin of the elytra, more steeply anteriorly; the margin is strongly arcuate at base, convexly curved at sides, and rather narrowly rounded apically; costal margin uniseriate, areolae sub-quadrate; costal area broad, of uniform width, containing eight rows of

areolæ; discoidal area large, with a central longitudinal carina, from which branch two transverse carinæ on each side, the posterior pair sub-oblique; elytra entirely reticulated; the areolæ rather small, of even size. Legs long and slender.

Colour brownish ochraceous, with dark brown markings as follows:—A transverse fascia on the costal area before middle; an obscure transverse fascia at the anteapical fovæ; a spot at the base of the elytral suture; dark reticulations in irregular spots, chiefly in the discoidal area; antennæ brownish ochraceous, the fourth segment dark brown; legs, and body beneath, brown. Length 5 mm., breadth 3 mm.

Habitat.—National Park, Q., October (H. Hacker). Two specimens. *He. 3164.*

The second specimen is uniformly pale ochraceous brown, the median transverse fascia being represented by a slightly darker stain on costa, and the irregular dark spots on the discoidal area are absent.

DIVISION SERENTHIARIA.

***Serenthia vulturna* Kirk.**

(Figure 17.)

Habitat.—National Park, Q., December; Kobbler Creek, Q., December

This species has not been previously figured.

***Epimixia alitophrosyne* Kirk.**

(Figure 16.)

Habitat.—National Park, Q., December; Kobbler Creek, Q., December (H. Hacker).

This species has not been previously figured.

DIVISION TINGITARIA.

***Paracopium australicus* (Stål).**

Catoplatus australicus (Stål).

(Plate VI., Figure 1.)

The colour variation in a series of specimens is considerable, ranging from pale buff to dark brown, and in three examples to almost black. They generally present a mottled appearance, due to irregular darker reticulations on the discoidal and apical areas of the elytra, the alternate light and dark colour of the carinæ, and the costal membrane which is white, while the cross nervlets and small sections of the costa joining them in twos and threes are dark brown; the acute point of the posterior process is pale. The entire insect is clothed with microscopic golden pubescence.

Habitat.—National Park, Q., November; Bunya Mountains, December; Southport, November (H. Hacker) Twenty-eight specimens.

This species was doubtfully identified as *Catoplatus australicus* Stål, and a photograph of it was forwarded to W. E. China, of the British Museum, who replied that it was undoubtedly a *Paracopium* Dist. The photograph was sent on to the Stockholm Museum, and on being compared with Stål's type material (consisting of three specimens) by Dr. A. Roman, was found to be identical. It is therefore necessary to transfer *Catoplatus australicus* Stål, to *Paracopium* Dist.

***Paracopium albofasciata* n. sp.**

(Plate VI., Figure 2.)

Oblong-ovate. Head armed with two spines basally at sides, adpressed; vertex transversely ridged, somewhat prominent in the centre; antennæ short and stout, the first segment incrassate, the second segment thinner basally, shorter than the first, the third segment slightly narrower at base, gradually becoming thicker apically, one and a-half times longer than the fourth segment, which is stout, sub-clavate, and microscopically sparsely pilose; the bucculæ not prominent; from side view anteriorly rounded. Pronotum closely punctured, slightly swollen on disc, tricarinate, carinæ paralleled, the central one percurrent; the anterior margin is slightly sinuate, the lateral margins straight, acutely carinate; posterior process acute, cellular, areolæ moderate. Elytra flat, reticulated; sides very slightly outwardly curved to middle, and then evenly curved in towards the rounded apex; costal membrane rather wide, irregularly biseriate, areolæ sub-triangular; costal area narrow, triseriate, areolæ small; discoidal area with larger areolæ than costal membrane, borders well defined, outer border almost straight.

Colour luteo-ochraceous; a pure white tomentose transverse band at the base of pronotal collar; irregular rows of nervlets brown, chiefly on discoidal and apical areas; legs and three basal antennal segments, pale ferruginous, fourth segment black; lateral carina, collar, bucculæ, pale luteous, carinæ slightly darker on the disc. Length 5 mm., breadth 1.5 mm.

Habitat.—Prairie, Q., January (J. Chisholm). Two specimens. *He.* 3165.

This species differs from *P. australicus* in possessing two rows of areolæ in the costal membrane. The number of rows is not stated by Distant in his generic diagnosis, nor is it mentioned in the description of his genotype *P. (Dictyonota) cingalensis* Walk. In other respects it conforms well with *Paracopium*.

***Malandiola similis* n. sp.**

(Plate IX., Figure 11.)

Elongate-ovate, glabrous. Head as long as wide; two small concolorous spines anteriorly on vertex, close together, adpressed; antennæ moderately long,

first segment a little longer than the second, both cylindrical; third segment filiform, about three and a-half times as long as the fourth; fourth segment slightly shorter than the first and second together, clavate, and finely pubescent; bucculae somewhat elevated, closed and rounded in front, rostral groove narrow, sub-parallel. Pronotum rather long and narrow, closely punctured, lateral margins carinate anteriorly, and smoothly rounded behind, disc slightly swollen; posterior angle acute. Elytra at middle, a little wider than the pronotum, and extending beyond the abdomen, closely and finely punctured.

General colour pale yellowish brown; head and the two basal antennal segments, extreme apices of the tibiae, the coxae, and mesosternum reddish brown; tarsi brownish black; eyes, and the fourth antennal segment, black. Length 3 mm., breadth 1 mm.

The male is smaller; length 2.5 mm., breadth .75 mm.; the pronotum and the apical area of the elytra are pale brown, a little darker than in the female; the second antennal segment is also darker, being reddish brown.

Habitat.—Sunnybank, near Brisbane, Q., October (H. Hacker). Fourteen specimens. *He.* 3166.

Close to *M. simplex* Horv., but differing from his description in the absence of a black border at the base of the meso and metasternum; and from his illustration by a deeper collar, longer pronotum, longer and narrower apical area.

Teleonemia vulturina Kirk.

Habitat.—National Park, Q., November; Birkdale, Q., September (H. Hacker).

Teleonemia summervillei n. sp.

(Plate VI., Figure 4.)

Moderately elongate, subquadrate, thinly clothed with minute golden appressed pubescence.

Head armed with two slender, slightly curved spines, basally at sides, adpressed; antennae long, rather stout, and finely pilose; first segment slightly longer than the second; third segment stoutest apically, a little more than twice as long as the fourth; fourth segment longer than the first and second together. Pronotum closely and deeply punctured, disc convex, sides straight; lateral edges narrow, rib-like, uniseriate; carinae strong, uniseriate, the median one percurrent. Elytra longer than the abdomen, sides slightly sinuate; costal membrane uniseriate, the areolae rather large, sub-quadrate; costal area narrow, biseriate, the areolae small; discoidal area sharply defined, the outer border slightly sinuate.

General colour dark brown; head and the fourth antennal segment, black; the three basal segments dark reddish black; pronotum and carinae, reddish

brown; lateral keels of pronotum, and costal membrane of elytra white; the cross nervlets, and the outer edge at middle and apex, blackish; reticulations on posterior process and elytra blackish, brown at base of elytra and sides of membrane; legs and ventral surface, reddish brown; head spines and bucculae, sordid brown. Length 3.75 mm., breadth 1.25 mm.

Habitat.—Palm Island, N.Q., May (W. A. T. Summerville). Four specimens on *Scævola Kænigi* Vahl. *He.* 3167.

The cellular margins on the sides of the pronotum, and the cellular carinae, distinguish this species. It has a general resemblance to the figure of *T. lantana* Dist.,¹ but the antennae are longer and the sides of the elytra are slightly less ampliate in the middle.

Ischnotingis setosus n. sp.

(Plate VI., Figure 3.)

Elongate; with fine sparse white pubescence, most distinct on the sides of the carinae, and the inner margins of the discoidal areas. Head armed with four slightly curved spines; two basally at sides, adpressed, and two smaller ones close together in front; first antennal segment slightly longer than the second, both cylindrical and rather stout, third segment filiform, two and a-half times as long as the fourth segment, which is clavate and about as long as the first and second segments together. Pronotum closely punctured, the disc moderately convex, tricarinate, the carinae depressed on the disc; lateral margins straight, constricted in front to the collar, which is the same width as the head across eyes; posterior process areolated, apically acute. Elytra longer than the abdomen, the sides slightly sinuate, lateral area narrow, biserially areolated; legs rather short and stout; the femora are provided with four or five erect, setose bristles, most distinct on the anterior pair.

General colour reddish brown; the two basal antennal segments, femora, tarsi, and the body beneath, dark ferruginous; the third antennal segment, and the tibiae, yellowish brown; head including eyes, and the fourth antennal segment except basally, a transverse band at the base of collar, tarsi, and claws, black; pronotum and elytra reddish brown, darker about centre of the elytra, on costal area; a broad transverse fascia embracing the posterior process, and the base of the elytra; a narrow fascia interrupted in the middle, on the costal area and the apex of the discoidal cell, whitish. Length 2.75 mm., breadth .83 mm.

Habitat.—Mount Coot-tha, Q., July, at flowers of Acacia; North Pine River, October; Sandgate, Q., August; National Park, Q., November (H. Hacker). Eighteen specimens. *He.* 3168.

The erect setose bristles on the femora will distinguish this species from the two Western Australian species described by Horvath.

¹ H.S.P.A. Bull., No. 16, p. 75, 1924.

Tingis (Tropidochila) trivirgata Horv.

Habitat.—North Pine River, October, November; Sunnybank, October; Bunya Mountains, Q., December (H. Hacker).

Cysteochila (Parada) tæniophora Horv.

Habitat.—Upper Brookfield, November; National Park, Q., November; Tooloom, N.S.W., January (H. Hacker).

Cysteochila (Parada) camelinus n. sp.]

(Plate VIII., Figure 10.)

Robust, rather elongate species, with a cone-shaped elevation on the pronotum.

Head transverse, armed with five spines; two basally at sides, adpressed; a small semi-erect darker spine in the centre, and two in front converging and touching; bucculae not prominent; first antennal segment cylindrical, one and a-half times longer than the second; third segment slender, filiform, three times as long as the fourth; fourth segment widest towards the apex, slightly longer than the first and second together. Pronotum finely pilose; disc convex; from the truncated anterior margin rises a reticulated cone-shaped vesicle, highest about the middle of the disc, and bounded at the sides by the lateral carinae; paranota reflexed, adpressed, reticulate, three to four rows areolate; interior border slightly sinuate, posteriorly rounded; medium carina very distinct from the top of pronotal vesicle to the apex of posterior process; lateral carinae convergent behind the discal elevation. Elytra much longer than the abdomen, sides gently swollen to middle, somewhat constricted beyond, and then paralleled to the apex; costal membrane anteriorly recurved, areolae small; the posterior half wider, horizontal, biseriate, with larger irregular sub-quadrangle areolae; costal area triseriate, areolae small.

Head including eyes, pronotum, fourth antennal segment, and the underside of body, black; carinae, reticulations on pronotal vesicle, paranota, and greater part of the elytra, ochraceous brown; head spines, bucculae, and costal membrane, whitish; posterior process basally, inner and posterior parts of discoidal cell, centre of membrane, a spot on each side of elytra apically, and the cross nervlets on costal membrane, fuscous; legs, and third antennal segment, flavo-testaceous; wings smoky. Length 5 mm., breadth 1.5 mm.

Habitat.—Tooloom, N.S.W., January (H. Hacker). Five specimens. *He.* 3169.

This species conforms to the paranotal characters given by Horvath for his subgenus *Parada*. When viewed laterally it will be easily recognised by the cone-shaped vesicle on the pronotum.

Oncophysa vesiculata Stål.

Habitat.—Toooloom, N.S.W., January (H. Hacker). On *Pimelia* sp.

Froggattia olivina Horv.

Habitat.—Roma, Q., December (A. A. Girault). On olive trees.

Hypsipyrgias telamonides Kirk.

Habitat.—North Pine River, October, Ashgrove, near Brisbane, Q. (H. Hacker).

Monanthia amitina Horv.

(Figure 18.)

Habitat.—Bunya Mountains, Q., December; National Park, Q., November, December (H. Hacker). This species has not been previously figured.

INOMA n. gen.

Broadly ovate, with the pronotal carinae, the carinate borders of the discoidal areas, and the entire outer border except a small part at the apex of the elytra, armed with straight equidistant spines. Head sub-triangular, armed with two slightly divergent spines inserted behind the base of antennae; a spine on each side on the vertex, and a divergent double spine in the middle, between these two; the rostrum extends to the intermediate coxae; bucculae prominent, extending slightly beyond the head, closed in front; in side view, broadly rounded anteriorly. Pronotum broad, convex on disc, closely punctured, tricarinate; the lateral carinae slightly convergent on the base of pronotum, the median carina percurrent; all three strongly elevated, uniseriate, the areolae sub-quadrate; hood strongly keeled and sharply elevated in the middle, covering about half of the head, truncated anteriorly; armed with two spines on the dorsal keel, and three on each side of the anterior margin; lateral borders uniseriate, with rather large quadrate areolae; the posterior process is short, pointed, and reticulated. Legs and antennae slender.

Type.—*I. multispinosa* n.sp.

This genus is allied to the Indian genus *Urentius* Dist., but differs in possessing non-setose antennae, and a regularly tricarinate pronotum without any foveate areas.

Inoma multispinosa n. sp.

(Plate IX., Figure 12.)

Brachypterous form.

Antennae moderately short, glabrous; the two basal segments short and stout; the third segment very long and filiform; the fourth segment clavate. Elytra broad, the sides convexly curved and somewhat sharply rounded

posteriorly; the membrane very short, and declivous to posterior margin; costal area nearly as wide as the discoidal area, with four rows of areolæ; costal membrane uniseriate, with moderately large quadrate areolæ.

Head, pronotum, elytra, and underside excepting the abdomen, bright chestnut brown; hood; sides of pronotum, and the carinæ, whitish; a broad transverse fascia at the base of the elytra, and another at the apex of the discoidal cells, white; legs, antennæ, bucculæ, and the membrane apically yellowish brown; abdomen, fourth antennal segment, eyes, and tarsi, black.

Macropterous form.

Elongate-ovate. Elytra as much longer than the wings, as the wings are longer than the abdomen; sides of the elytra about the same width to the apex of the discoidal cell, then gradually narrowed, and broadly rounded behind; costal membrane wider than in the brachypterous form, widest beyond the middle, and furnished with two irregular rows of areolæ; the membrane is longer and more flattened, reticulated, the areolæ becoming slightly larger apically. The colour dorsally is somewhat darker, ferruginous brown. In all their other characters the two forms are similar. Length 2 mm., breadth .80 mm. (Brachypt); length 2.125 mm., breadth .80 mm. (Macropt).

Habitat.—Sunnybank, Q., August, September (H. Hacker). Four specimens. *He.* 3170.

***Compseuta ampliatus* n. sp.**

(Plate VII., Figure 5.)

Head transverse, armed with five minute spines, two close together between the antennæ, one central, and two basally at sides; antennæ finely pilose, the two basal segments moderately stout, the second shorter than the first; third segment very long, nearly two and a-half times as long as the fourth, fourth segment slightly stouter than the third, and longer than the first and second together. Pronotum narrow anteriorly, broadening out basally to twice the width; hood small, elevated, sharply keeled, slightly projecting in the middle over the base of head, reticulated; central carina percurrent, more elevated than the lateral ones, one row areolate; lateral margins of the pronotum uniseriate, thinly fringed with fine pubescence; posterior process short, rounded apically. Elytra twice as long as the abdomen, somewhat separated posteriorly, each elytron is widest at the middle; the areolæ on the costal membrane are rather small basally, much larger from the amplified central portion to the apex of the elytron; costal area strongly sinuate, narrow, biseriata; the discoidal cell is widest towards the apex, with five rows of small areolæ.

Head spines, carinæ, posterior process, and bucculæ, whitish; elytra iridescent, the reticulations pale flavous, a narrow transverse brown fascia about one-quarter from the base; legs, and antennæ yellowish-brown; head, and

pronotum blackish, in fresh specimens covered with a white mealy substance; apical half of the fourth antennal segment, and the entire ventral surface, black. Length 3.25 mm., breadth 2.125 mm.

Habitat.—Southport, Q., October (H. Hacker). Fourteen specimens. *He.* 3171.

***Compseuta secundus* n. sp.**

(Plate VII., Figure 6.)

Fine scattered pubescence, and a thin fringe on the sides of the pronotum, also the elytra, except apically.

Head transverse, armed with five minute unicolorous spines; antennæ finely pilose, the segments about the same length as in *C. ampliatus*; the shape of the hood, pronotum, and the carinæ are also very similar. The elytra are narrower and not so widely separated posteriorly, the sides being sub-parallel; each elytron is widest behind the middle.

Colour entirely composed of brown and black shades; hood, bucculae, pronotal carinæ, and elytral reticulations, pale yellowish brown; pronotum including the posterior process, discoidal cells, legs, and three basal antennal segments, brown; eyes, fourth antennal segment except basally, a transverse fascia across the costal membrane opposite the middle of the discoidal cells, and the ventral surface, black. Length 3.125 mm., breadth 1.62 mm.

Habitat.—Bunya Mountains, Q., December; Tooloom, N.S.W., January (H. Hacker). Six specimens. *He.* 3172.

The narrower sub-parallel elytra, and the brown colour with an absence of white markings, are the chief characters which separate this species from *C. ampliatus*.

***Gelchossa elegans* n. sp.**

(Plate VII., Figure 7.)

Head transverse, armed with five slender blunt-tipped spines; two diverging basally at sides; one placed centrally, and two anteriorly near the base of antennæ; the two latter converge between antennæ, reaching to nearly the length of the first segment; antennæ long, slender; first segment cylindrical, twice the length of the second; third segment filiform, twice the length of the fourth, which is elongate and scarcely thicker than the third; bucculae rather prominent and narrowly opened in front, biserially areolated. Pronotum with three strongly raised carinæ, the lateral ones composed of one row of subquadrate areolæ; the median carina more strongly raised than the other two, highest above disc, where there are two rows of areolæ; posteriorly there is one row of large oblong areolæ; hood narrow, considerably raised, strongly keeled above, and angularly produced in front, reticulated; paranota moderately wide, recurved, with three rows of areolæ; disc finely and densely punctate. Elytra rather long, extending far beyond the apex of the abdomen, moderately wide;

sides broadly rounded from base, almost parallel laterally, very slightly constricted about the middle; costal membrane wide, unevenly reticulated, with five rows of rather small areolæ on the basal third, four rows of larger areolæ at about middle, decreasing to one row posteriorly; costal area declivous, with four rows of small areolæ; discoidal area narrow, not reaching the middle of the elytra, slightly concave, sides, especially the outer one, sharply raised, areolæ small; membrane unevenly reticulated, areolæ small at the base, becoming larger towards the apex of the elytra.

Head spines, bucculæ, reticulations on hood, carinæ, paranota, posterior process apically, and costal membrane basally, white; second and third antennal segments, legs, reticulations on elytra apically, flavous; disc of pronotum, discoidal cells, first and fourth antennal segments, yellowish brown; a narrow transverse fascia on elytra before middle; a diffused spot near base of membrane; reticulations in centre of the median carina, and the tarsi, fuscous; head, pronotum anteriorly, and body beneath, black. Length 3.25 mm., breadth 1.66 mm.

Habitat.—Upper Brookfield, Q., November (H. Hacker). Four specimens. *He. 3173*.

This is the first species of *Gelchossa* to be recorded from Australia. In general shape it resembles *G. (Leptostyla) costofasciata* Drake, but differs in the more slender fourth antennal segment, narrower transverse elytral fascia, more rows of areolæ in the paranota and costal membrane.

***Stephanitis queenslandensis* n. sp.**

(Plate VII., Figure 8.)

White, hyaline, iridescent, with a pronotal and two elytral transverse dark fasciæ.

Head small, subtriangular in front, unarmed; antennæ apically thinly pilose; the first segment twice as long as the second; third segment two and a-half times as long as the fourth, which is hardly stouter than the third, and distinctly longer than the first and second together; the bucculæ are moderately elevated, closed in front; the rostrum reaches to the posterior coxæ. Pronotum closely punctured; pronotal vesicle large, ovoid, anteriorly compressed, posteriorly rounded, reticulated, covering the head, and extending slightly beyond; the median carina is arcuately elevated, as high in the middle as the vesicle, with two rows of large areolæ; paranota large, the outer sides strongly raised; the lateral borders straight, curving inward behind, to the lateral carinæ, extending anteriorly level with the eyes, and furnished with three rows of areolæ.

Legs, antennæ, and reticulations pale flavous; head, rostrum, and the fourth antennal segment testaceous; pronotum, and the body beneath, castaneous brown; eyes dark ruby; posterior process basally, and a suffusion through the centre of the median carina blackish; a transverse dark fascia about one-third

from the base of elytra, passing through the swollen discoidal areas; another sub-oblique dark fascia, from near the outer marginal apex to inner angles, just beyond the apex of abdomen; tips of the reticulations on the outer edges of paranota and elytra, fuscous. Length 3.125 mm., breath 1.68 mm.

Habitat.—Mount Tambourine; Brisbane, Q., on *Stephania hernandiæfolia* Walp., March (H. Hacker). Many specimens. *He.* 3174.

This is the first *Stephanitis* to be recorded in Australia. It differs from the description of *S. typicus* Dist., *S. suffusus* Dist., and *S. sordidus* Dist., in the black base of the posterior process, and black suffusion through the centre of the elevated median carina; from *S. gallarum* Horv., it differs in possessing two rows of areolæ on the median carina. The elytra in figure 8 are greyer than they should be, owing to the gum photographing opaque; the base of the elytra are hyaline.

AUSTRALOTINGIS n. gen.

Glabrous. Head small, transverse, armed with five slender spines; antennæ and legs moderately long and slender; the rostrum does not quite reach the intermediate coxæ. Pronotum tricarinate, the median carina strongly arcuately elevated, nearly as high as the hood medially, with two rows of large areolæ; hood large, subglobose, covering and extending slightly beyond the head; paranota foliaceously dilated and inflated, sub-reniform, extending from the front of eyes to the base of elytra; elevated as high as the hood, and enclosed on three outer sides; leaving a semicircular dorsal opening on each side of the hood; the inflated part touches the hood anteriorly, posteriorly it curves inwards, covering part of the lateral carina, and nearly reaches the hood; paranota, hood, and the median carina reticulated, the areolæ of about the same size. Elytra broad, twice as long as the abdomen, basally angularly rounded, sides slightly convexly curved, sub-parallel; discoidal area wide, the outer side strongly raised, forming with the costal area a tumid elevation, which extends to a tumid spot in the centre of the discoidal area; costal membrane very wide, reticulated, areolæ moderately large anteriorly, larger on the posterior half of the elytra.

Type.—*A. Franzeni* n.sp.

This genus, in general shape, has a slight resemblance to *Dicysta* Champ, but the paranota are much more developed; it also differs in possessing three pronotal carinæ, the median one foliaceous, not inflated.

Australotingis franzeni n. sp.

(Plate X., Figure 15.)

Head with two slender spines basally at the sides, one central, and two submedial in front, the three latter apically converging between the antennæ; the two basal antennal segments cylindrical, the second thinner and shorter than the first; third segment about two and a-half times as long as the fourth, fourth segment subclavate, and sparsely pubescent; bucculae not prominent,

rounded anteriorly. Elytra much longer than wings; costal membrane basally with four rows of moderate-sized areolæ, increasing to six rows in the widest part; the costal area has three rows of moderate size; the discoidal cell has five to six rows, smaller than those on the costal membrane.

Reticulations on the hood, paranota, posterior process, and elytra, the legs, and antennæ excepting the fourth segment, pale ochraceous; an oblique fascia on the discoidal area, about the middle, and some irregular markings behind it, form a dark ring which surrounds the tumid central spot, and extends through the middle of the costal area, the apical half of fourth antennal segment, tarsi and pronotum anteriorly, dark brown; head including eyes, and the body beneath, black. Length 3.75 mm., breadth 2.36 mm.

Habitat.—Nanango, Q., September (L. Franzen). One female. *He*. 3175.

² FAMILY PIESMATIDÆ.

³ *Mcateella splendida* Drake.

(Figure 14.)

This species was described⁴ from four specimens which were deposited in the National Museum, Washington, labelled Australia (Koebele). It occurs rather plentifully in the Brisbane district at the flowers of *Acacia cunninghamii*. These minute insects have probably been hitherto overlooked, owing to their colouration, which exactly matches that of the flowers; also owing to their appearance in July, a time when but few insects are about. The reddish brown markings on the pronotum and elytra vary considerably in depth of colour, hardly two individuals being exactly alike. *A. cunninghamii* is probably their host tree, as nymphs were obtained at the same time as the adult bugs.

Mcateella elongata n. sp.

(Plate IX., Figure 13.)

Body depressed, elongate-ovate, antennæ and legs finely and sparsely pilose. Head large, transverse; ocelli minute, unicolorous, on each side close to the pronotal border; base of antennæ inserted in a rounded depression between the jugæ and the prominent antenniferous tubercles; first segment of antennæ narrow at base, suddenly becoming greatly incrassate, half as long again as wide; the second segment about equal length, but only slightly swollen; third segment slender, slightly longer than the second; fourth segment longest, fusiform; rostrum short, not reaching to the intermediate coxæ. Pronotum closely punctured, depressed from the truncated anterior border for one-third

² Greek *piesma*, a pinching or squeezing, gen. *piesmatos*, stem *piesmat*. *Vide* Dr. R. J. Tillyard.

³ Incorrectly spelt *Macateella* in the Zoological Record, 1925.

⁴ Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., Vol. 26, p. 86, 1924.

its length, where there is a reniform callose spot on each side, behind which the pronotum is moderately transversely convex, widest at the broadly rounded posterior angles; paranota keel-like, uniseriate, rounded and widest anteriorly, becoming narrower and disappearing before reaching the base. Elytra narrow, slightly longer than the abdomen, widest near base, and evenly punctured; costal membrane narrow, uniseriate; costal area broad and declivous, with five rows of punctures; the discoidal area has about seven rows at its widest part, which is behind the middle, boundaries well defined, the outer border almost straight.

Body entirely pale olive buff, unicolorous; antennæ and legs, yellowish brown; abdomen beneath, green; rostrum and tarsi fuscous. Eyes reddish black. Length 2.25 mm., breadth 1.87 mm.

Habitat.—National Park Q., October; Kobbie Creek, Q., December. On flowers of *Acacia decurrens* (H. Hacker). Five specimens. *He.* 3176.

This species is easily distinguished from *M. splendida* Drake by the more depressed pronotum, the more elongate shape, and uniform greenish colour.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

To facilitate comparison, all the figures have been enlarged to a uniform magnification of sixteen diameters.

PLATE VI.

- Fig. 1.—*Paracopium austraticus* (Stal).
 Fig. 2.—*Paracopium albofasciata* n.sp.
 Fig. 3.—*Ischnotingis setosus* n.sp.
 Fig. 4.—*Tecconemia summervillei* n.sp.

PLATE VII.

- Fig. 5.—*Compseuta ampliatus* n.sp.
 Fig. 6.—*Compseuta secundus* n.sp.
 Fig. 7.—*Gelchossa elegans* n.sp. (Fourth antennal segments missing.)
 Fig. 8.—*Stephanitis queenslandensis* n.sp.

PLATE VIII.

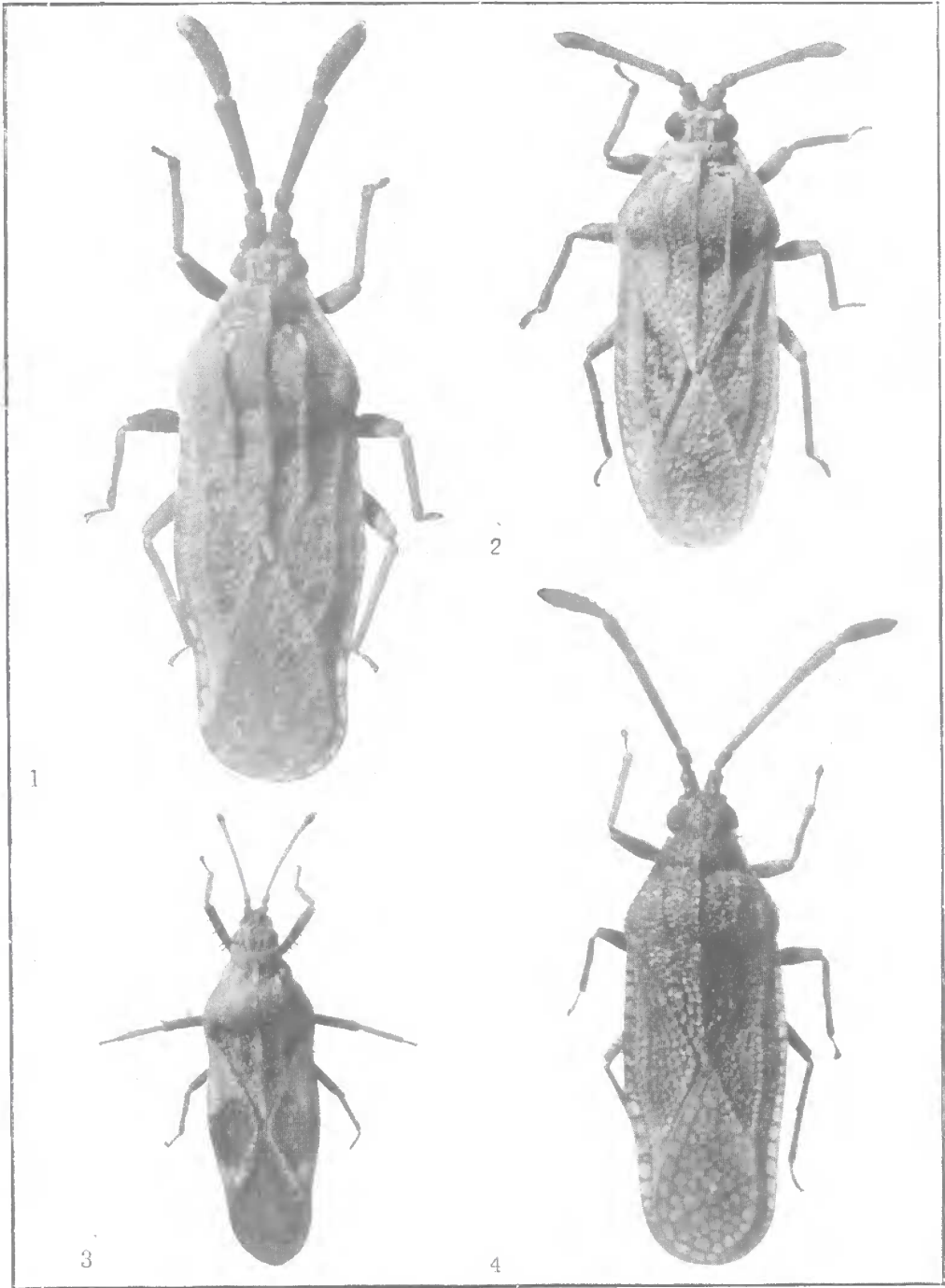
- Fig. 9.—*Phatnoma cordata* n.sp.
 Fig. 10.—*Cystocochila (Parada) camelinus* n.sp.

PLATE IX.

- Fig. 11.—*Ma'andiola similis* n.sp.
 Fig. 12.—*Inoma multispinosa* n.g. et sp.
 Fig. 13.—*Meatocella elongata* n.sp.
 Fig. 14.—*Meatocella splendida* Drake.

PLATE X.

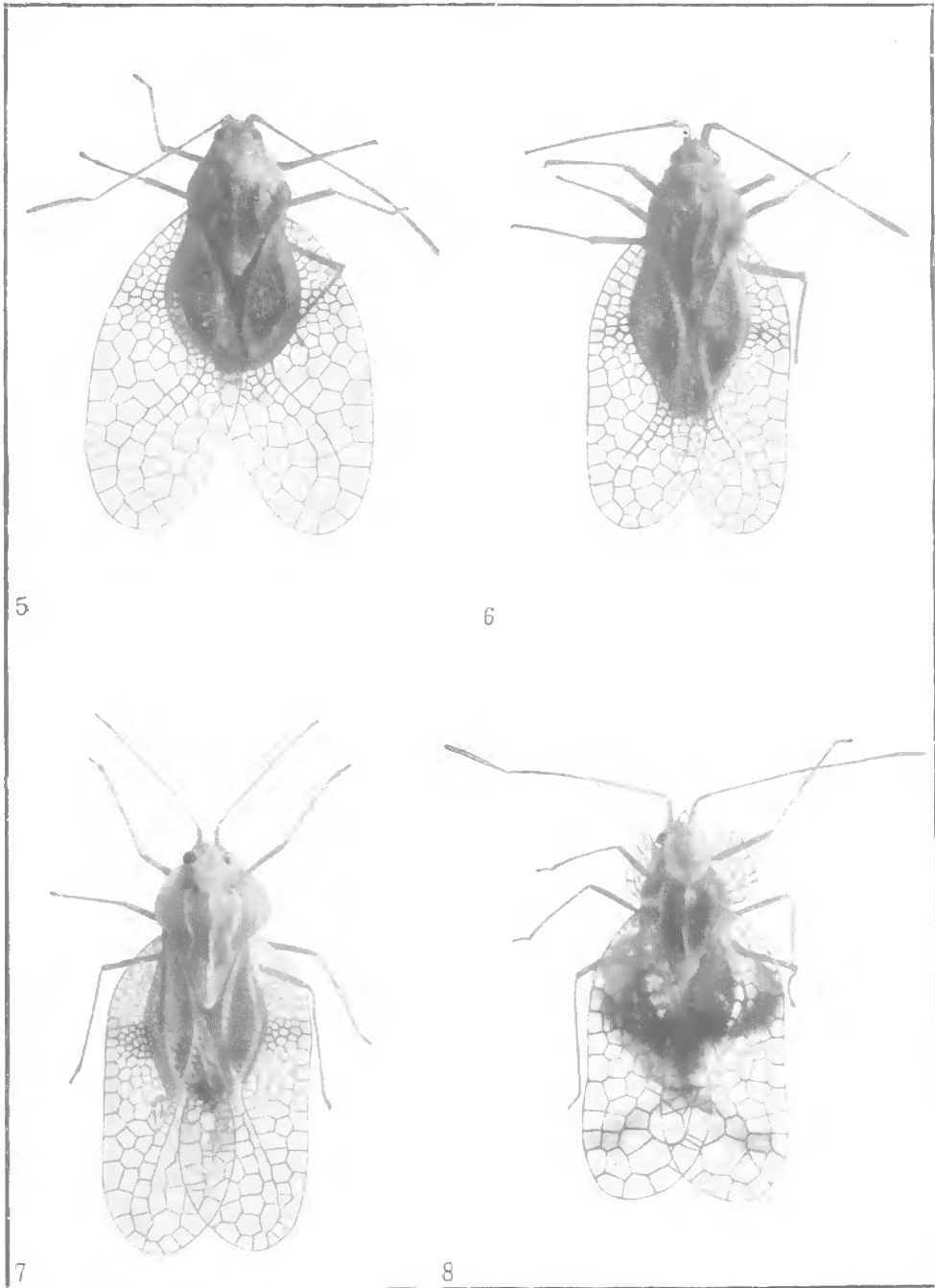
- Fig. 15.—*Australotingis franzenii* n.g. et sp.
 Fig. 16.—*Epimixia alitophrosyne* Kirk.
 Fig. 17.—*Serenithia vulturana* Kirk.
 Fig. 18.—*Monanthia amitina* Horv.



QUEENSLAND TINGITIDÆ.

Photos., H. Hacker.

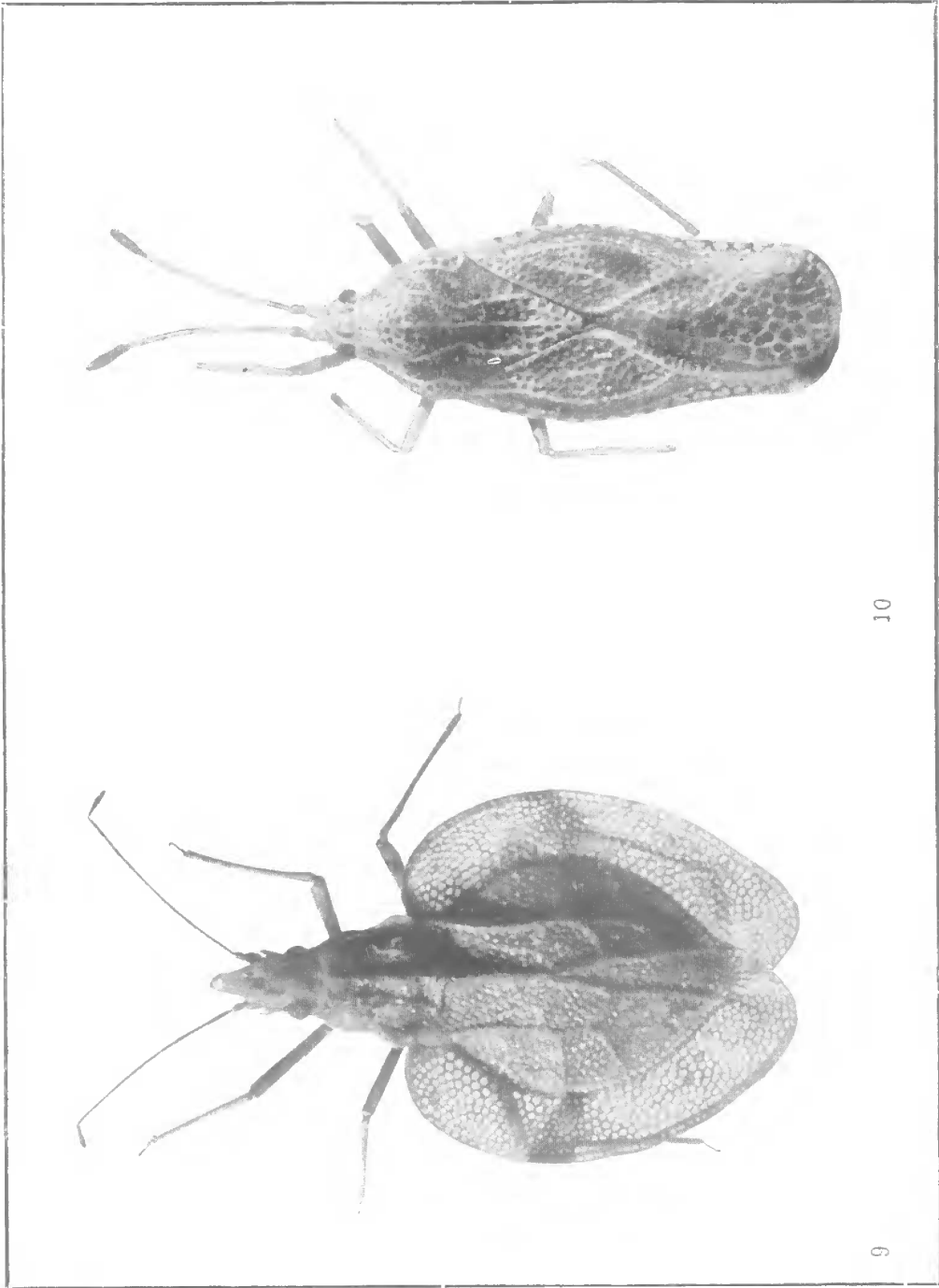
Face page 32.



QUEENSLAND TINGITIDÆ.

Photos., H. Hacker.

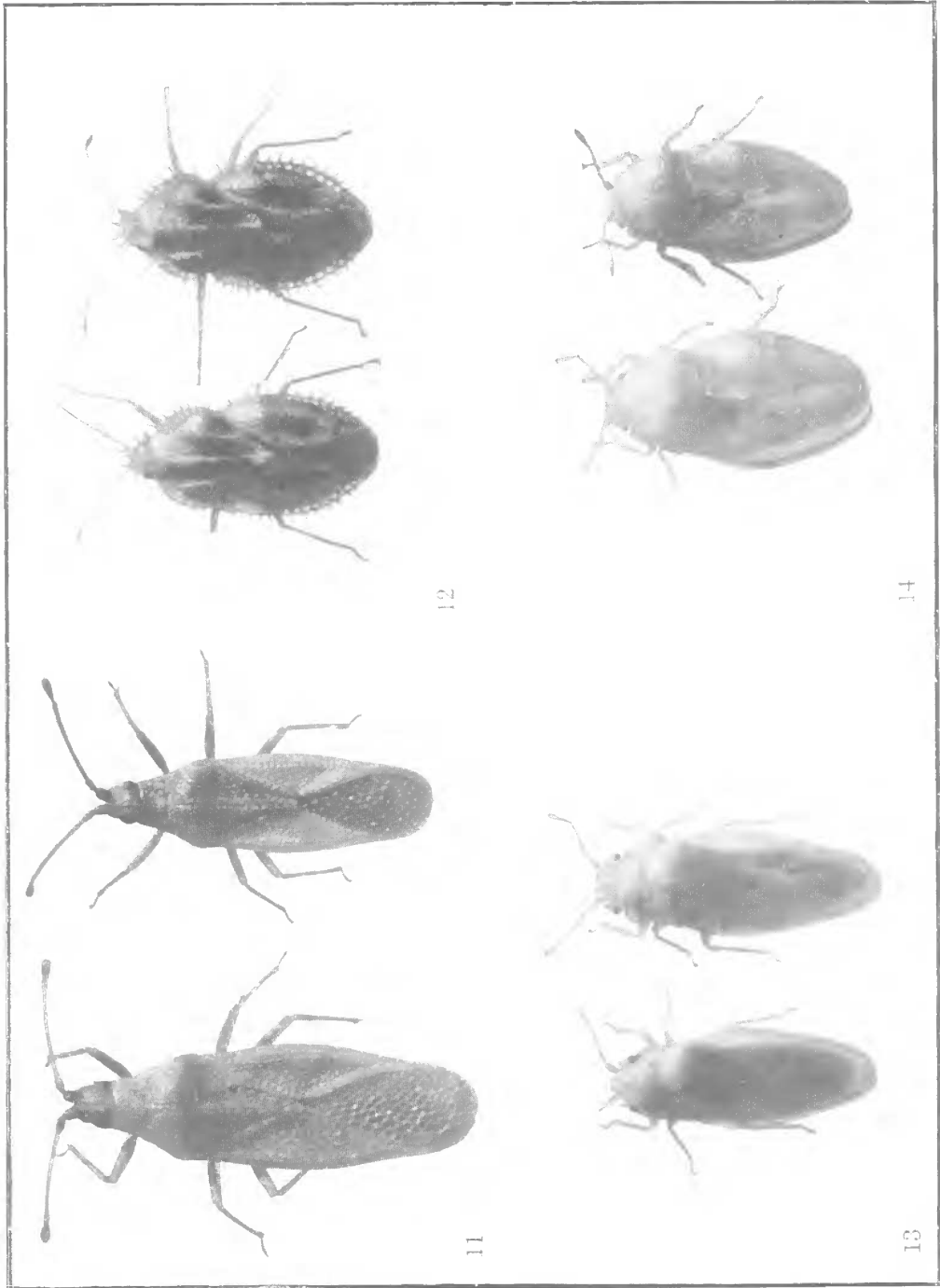
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Photos., H. Hacker.

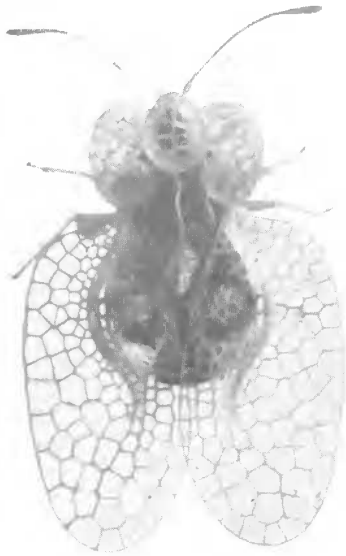
Face page 32.



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